The following Listing of the Claims will replace all prior versions and all prior listings of the claims in the present application:

Listing of The Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A device for treating a gynecological tissue adjacent a body lumen comprising:

an elongated probe having a proximal end, a distal end, and a longitudinal axis wherein the elongated probe can be inserted into the body lumen; and

an ultrasonic generator for providing ultrasonic energy to the elongated probe for emission along the longitudinal axis of the elongated probe to the tissue adjacent the body lumen, wherein the ultrasonic energy creates a standing transverse wave in the elongated probe such that a plurality of nodes and a plurality of anti-nodes are formed along the longitudinal axis of the elongated probe to treat the tissue adjacent the body lumen.

2. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the tissue adjacent the body lumen includes abnormally growing cells.

3. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the body lumen is a uterus.

4. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the tissue includes cancer cells.

5. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the elongated probe is at least partially covered with a sheath.

6. (Original) The device of claim 5, wherein the sheath creates an aspiration passage between the elongated probe and the sheath.

7. (Original) The device of claim 5, wherein the sheath is moveable relative to the elongated probe.

8. (Original) The device of claim 5, wherein the sheath is flexible.

9. (Original) The device of claim 5, wherein the sheath is at least partially covered by an outer sheath.

10. (Original) The device of claim 5, wherein the elongated probe is coupled to a handle that controls the movement of the sheath.

11. (Original) The device of claim 1, further comprising a light transmitting element that can be inserted into the body lumen for obtaining optical data from the tissue.

12. (Original) The device of claim 11, wherein the optical data is an image of the tissue.

13. (Original) The device of claim 11, wherein the optical data is used to guide movement of the elongated probe.

14. (Currently Amended) The device of claim ~~11, wherein the optical data is a magnetic resonance image~~ 1, further comprising an imaging system selected from the group consisting of ultrasound, magnetic resonance imaging, endoscope and laproscope.

15. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein an amount of ultrasonic energy to be applied to the tissue adjacent the body lumen is a function of an amplitude and a frequency of vibration of the elongated probe.

16. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency that destroys water-laden tissues while not harming high-collagen connective tissue or other fibrous tissues.

17. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency in the range of about 20,000 Hertz to about 80,000 Hertz.

18. (Original) The device of claim 1, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency in the range of about 20,000 Hertz to about 35,000 Hertz.

19. (Currently Amended) A device for treating gynecological diseases by removing targeted cells on a surface of a body cavity comprising:

a member having a proximal end, a distal end, and a longitudinal axis; and

an ultrasonic generator for providing ultrasonic energy to the member to create a standing transverse wave in the member producing a plurality of nodes and a plurality of anti-nodes along the longitudinal axis of the member and generating ~~an area of~~ cavitation along the longitudinal axis of the member to remove targeted cells on the surface of a body cavity.

20. (Original) The device of claim 19, wherein the targeted cells include abnormally growing cells.

21. (Original) The device of claim 19, wherein the body cavity is a uterus.

22. (Original) The device of claim 19, wherein the targeted cells include cancer cells.

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Original) The device of claim 19, wherein the member is at least partially covered with a sheath.

25. (Original) The device of claim 24, wherein the sheath creates an aspiration passage between the member and the sheath.

26. (Original) The device of claim 24, wherein the sheath is moveable relative to the member.

27. (Original) The device of claim 24, wherein the sheath is flexible.

28. (Original) The device of claim 24, wherein the sheath is at least partially covered by an outer sheath.

29. (Original) The device of claim 24, wherein the member is coupled to a handle that controls the movement of the sheath.

30. (Original) The device of claim 19, further comprising a light transmitting element that can be inserted into the body cavity for obtaining optical data from the targeted cells.

31. (Original) The device of claim 30, wherein the optical data is an image of the cells.

32. (Original) The device of claim 30, wherein the optical data is used to guide movement of the member.

33. (Currently Amended) The device of claim ~~30, wherein the optical data is a magnetic resonance image~~ 19, further comprising an imaging system selected from the group consisting of ultrasound, magnetic resonance imaging, endoscope and laproscope.

34. (Original) The device of claim 19, wherein an amount of ultrasonic energy to be applied to the targeted cells on the surface of a body cavity is a function of an amplitude and a frequency of vibration of the member.

35. (Original) The device of claim 19, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency that destroys water-laden targeted cells while not harming high-collagen connective tissue or other fibrous tissues.

36. (Original) The device of claim 19, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency in the range of about 20,000 Hertz to about 80,000 Hertz.

37. (Original) The device of claim 19, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency in the range of about 20,000 Hertz to about 35,000 Hertz.

38. (Currently Amended) A method of treating ~~a~~ gynecological tissue adjacent a body lumen, the method comprising:

(a) inserting a flexible member comprising a longitudinal axis into the body lumen; and

(b) providing ultrasonic energy from an ultrasonic generator to create a standing transverse wave in the flexible member producing a plurality of nodes and a plurality of anti-nodes ~~to the flexible member~~ for emission along the longitudinal axis of the flexible member to the tissue adjacent the body lumen.

39. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein the tissue adjacent the body lumen includes abnormally growing cells.

40. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein the body lumen is a uterus.

41. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein the tissue includes cancer cells.

42. (Cancelled)

43. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein the member is at least partially covered with a sheath.

44. (Original) The method of claim 43, wherein the sheath creates an aspiration passage between the member and the sheath.

45. (Original) The method of claim 43, wherein the sheath is moveable relative to the member.

46. (Original) The method of claim 43, wherein the sheath is flexible.

47. (Original) The method of claim 43, wherein the sheath is at least partially covered by an outer sheath.

48. (Original) The method of claim 43, wherein the member is coupled to a handle that controls the movement of the sheath.

49. (Original) The method of claim 38, further comprising inserting a light transmitting element into the body lumen to obtain optical data from the tissue.

50. (Original) The method of claim 49, wherein the optical data is an image of the tissue.

51. (Original) The method of claim 49, wherein the optical data is used to guide movement of the member.

52. (Currently Amended) The method of claim ~~49, wherein the optical data is a magnetic resonance image~~ 38, further comprising an imaging system selected from the group consisting of ultrasound, magnetic resonance imaging, endoscope and laproscope.

53. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein an amount of ultrasonic energy to be applied to the tissue adjacent the body lumen is a function of an amplitude and a frequency of vibration of the member.

54. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency that destroys water-laden tissues while not harming high-collagen connective tissue or other fibrous tissues.

55. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency in the range of about 20,000 Hertz to about 80,000 Hertz.

56. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency in the range of about 20,000 Hertz to about 35,000 Hertz.

57. (Currently Amended) A method for treating gynecological diseases by destroying targeted cells on a surface of a body cavity, comprising the steps of:

(a) inserting a member having a longitudinal axis into the body cavity;

(b) providing ultrasonic energy to the member to create a standing transverse wave in the member forming a plurality of nodes and a plurality of anti-nodes along the longitudinal axis of the member and generating ~~an area of~~ cavitation along the longitudinal axis of the member; and

(c) sweeping the member over the surface of the body cavity to destroy the targeted cells.

58. (Original) The method of claim 57, wherein the targeted cells include abnormally growing cells.

59. (Original) The method of claim 57, wherein the body cavity is a uterus.

60. (Original) The method of claim 57, wherein the targeted cells include cancer cells.

61. (Cancelled)

62. (Original) The method of claim 57, wherein the member is at least partially covered with a sheath.

63. (Original) The method of claim 62, wherein the sheath creates an aspiration passage between the member and the sheath.

64. (Original) The method of claim 62, wherein the sheath is moveable relative to the member.

65. (Original) The method of claim 62, wherein the sheath is flexible.

66. (Original) The method of claim 62, wherein the sheath is at least partially covered by an outer sheath.

67. (Original) The method of claim 62, wherein the member is coupled to a handle that controls the movement of the sheath.

68. (Original) The method of claim 57, further comprising the step of inserting a light transmitting element into the body cavity for obtaining optical data from the targeted cells.

69. (Original) The method of claim 68, wherein the optical data is an image of the cells.

70. (Original) The method of claim 68, wherein the optical data is used to guide movement of the member.

71. (Currently Amended) The method of claim ~~68, wherein the optical data is a magnetic resonance image~~ 57, further comprising an imaging system selected from the group consisting of ultrasound, magnetic resonance imaging, endoscope and laproscope.

72. (Original) The method of claim 57, wherein an amount of ultrasonic energy to be applied to the targeted cells on the surface of the body cavity is a function of an amplitude and a frequency of vibration of the member.

73. (Original) The method of claim 57, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency that destroys water-laden targeted cells while not harming high-collagen connective tissue or other fibrous tissues.

74. (Original) The method of claim 57, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency in the range of about 20,000 Hertz to about 80,000 Hertz.

75. (Original) The method of claim 57, wherein the ultrasonic energy has a frequency in the range of about 20,000 Hertz to about 35,000 Hertz.

76. (Original) The method of claim 57, wherein the member is substantially flexible.

77. (Original) The method of claim 57, further comprising the step of aspirating fluids and debris from the targeted cells away from the area of cavitation.

78. (Currently Amended) An ultrasonic medical device for treating gynecological disease comprising:

an elongated, flexible probe having a plurality of intervals along a longitudinal axis of the elongated, flexible probe, wherein each interval has a varying diameter;

a proximal end of the longitudinal axis having a largest diameter of the probe; and

a distal end of the longitudinal axis having a smallest diameter of the probe,

wherein the probe ~~can support a transverse ultrasonic vibration~~ supports a standing transverse wave producing a plurality of nodes and a plurality of anti-nodes along the longitudinal axis to ablate cells along at least a portion of the longitudinal axis of the probe.

79. (Original) The ultrasonic medical device of claim 78 wherein the elongated, flexible probe is disposable.

80. (Original) The ultrasonic medical device of claim 78 wherein a diameter transition is located between each of the plurality of intervals along the longitudinal axis of the elongated, flexible probe.

81. (Original) The ultrasonic medical device of claim 78 wherein the diameter of the elongated, flexible probe decreases in gradual steps at the intervals from a proximal end of the longitudinal axis to a distal end of the longitudinal axis.

82. (Original) The ultrasonic medical device of claim 78 wherein the diameter of the elongated, flexible probe decreases from the proximal end of the longitudinal axis to the distal end of the longitudinal axis.

83. (Original) The ultrasonic medical device of claim 78 further comprising a disposable sheath.

84. (Original) The ultrasonic medical device of claim 78 wherein the elongated, flexible probe comprises titanium.

85. (Original) The ultrasonic medical device of claim 78 wherein a flexibility of the elongated probe allows the probe to be articulated.

86. (Original) The ultrasonic medical device of claim 78 wherein the elongated probe has a flexural stiffness to support the transverse ultrasonic vibrations along at least a portion of the longitudinal axis of the elongated probe.